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POETRY.  
Seventy-Six.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprung  
When, through the fresh awakened land,  
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,  
And to the work of warfare strung,  
The yeoman's iron hand!

Hills flung the cry to hills around,  
And ocean met replied to met,  
And streams, whose springs were yet unfound,  
Pealed far away the starting sound  
In the deep forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,  
From mountain river swift and cold,  
The borders of the stormy deep,  
The vale where gathered waters sleep,  
Sent up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again  
Grew quick with God's creating breath,  
And from the soda of grove and glen,  
Rose ranks of iron-hearted men  
To battle to the death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,  
The fair fond bride of yester eve,  
And aged sire and matron gray  
Saw the loved warriors hant away,  
And deomed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,  
Already blood on Concord's plain  
Along the springing grass had run,  
And blood had flowed at Lexington,  
Like brooks of April rain.

The death-stain on the vernal award  
Hallowed to freedom all the shore;  
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—  
The footstep of a foreign lord  
Profaned the soil no more.

ORIGINAL.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the "Oxford Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education," in Livermore, January 29th, 1842, by T. LUDDEY, Esq.

In preparing a short address for this occasion, many topics have presented themselves as proper for discussion, which can be but slightly noticed, and many have been entirely neglected, fearing that in grasping too much we might impose burdens that would paralyze subsequent effort.

The wisdom and foresight of our fathers is admirably presented in the early provision for the support of common schools, while our more immediate ancestors have added to and increased those means, leaving us to devise the best in our power to avail ourselves and our children of the rich provision.

While we cherish the motto "that union is strength" we must feel that great benefit will arise from a Teachers Association; and when we remember the task and responsibility of Teachers, will any be vain, so confident, so reckless as to dare undertake the work alone! The Teacher occupies a place of vast responsibility, while the young mind opens before him and seeks food as the natural means of sustenance and growth. And while we remember the strong tendency to folly and vice, which early exhibits itself in the young and tender hearts, shall we not be cautious, lest being unskilled we administer the fatal poison ere we ourselves are aware? Do we not need practice in these matters, and the advice and admonitions of practical men? The Medical man must practice. He may possess himself of all the knowledge of the books, all the precepts of Galen and Esculapius, yet he must follow his master to the sick bed, watch the changing symptom of his suffering patient—the effect of his most cautious prescription—and prove by practical illustration the result of all his laborious investigations. His eagle eye too, must seize on surrounding objects and bring them all to his aid; even the shells under the sufferer's couch and the saddle and bridle suspended over his pillow.

The man of Legal attainment must have practice, for which all the legal lore of England never can be a substitute. Littleton, Coke, Blackstone, and the long catalogue, comprising mountains of books, whose authors have graced the bench of the English Judiciary, and who have been the wonder and admiration of succeeding ages, may all find place in the storehouse of memory, from which the fertile imagination may be able to draw at every turn of thought; and yet the possessor for the want of common, every day's practice, is unable to follow his cause from its entry to final judgment. He must be skilled in all the forms of Courts before he can command or deserve the respect of his clients.

The Divine, too, must study time, place, and circumstances. He must know where to feed with milk, and where with strong meat; and if he suffers his words to range "from grave to grave, from lively to severe," he must know when and where.

Indeed, we often see men who are very giants in Literature, yet possessing but a very small share of common sense.

And do not Teachers of youth need to be well informed in the practical part of their duties, when they are fitting minds for all these occupations? When to them are committed the objects of the father's care, the mother's pride, the fate of the next and generations to come—the hope of the world!

It is of the greatest importance to the well-being of our children in all future time, that they be properly educated. The character they will sustain in after life depends largely on early associations. Their infant opening minds need support, and, like the tender vine, seize upon the nearest object for assistance. Shall we then afford them such assistance and direction as will place within their reach the means, at least, of becoming honest, industrious, frugal, chaste, virtuous, and happy? And how can all this be accomplished in any other manner than by preparing Teachers for the work before them? And how can Teachers prepare themselves better than by forming a permanent Association, in which they can discuss every important subject connected with Education? The advantages of such meetings would be found in bringing to our aid combined talent and energy—in being more fully informed of our wants and defects, and in the speedy correction that would follow. Permanent associations for desirable objects give them tangibility; give moral force, energy, and power—

# Oxford Democrat

No. 44, Vol. 1, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 8, 1842.

Old Series, No. 3, Vol. 9.

From the Alexandria Index.

A NOVEL SEA FIGHT.

"Where swam the huge Leviathan,  
The monarch of the sea?"

A gentleman of Arkansas lately placed in our hands the substance of the following graphic sketch from the pen of a young sea voyager, of his acquaintance, which we gladly lay before our readers. We trust the worthy voyager will give the whole of his journal to the public.

"OCTOBER, 1841.

"On the fifth day out, from Halifax, at twelve o'clock, our attention was called by the Captain to what appeared to be a whirlwind, apparently about one mile to leeward, but which the Captain assured us was over three miles distant. As our ship neared the spot, we discovered the agitation of the water was produced, not by winds or currents, but by a contest between a thrasher and a sword-fish on one side, and a tremendous whale on the other. Of all the battles ever witnessed by me—and I have seen some fighting in my day, having been engaged, during the late war with England, at Bladensburg, and at the White House below Alexandria—this was the most terrific. The surface of the ocean, for a mile at least around, was crimson. In the centre of this lake of blood lay the whale. The thrasher now threw his body out of a straight line, curving the head and tail inwards, thereby bringing his most powerful muscle in the best position for effective use; he then leaped into the air from forty to fifty feet, and dropped upon the whale's back with tremendous force, giving his saline majesty such a shock as to confuse and perplex him. While the whale was in this quandary, the sword-fish made at him with much violence, and gave him a dreadful stab in the side. The whale, now in great agony, bleeding copiously, leaped, with a mighty effort, from fifty to sixty feet into the air, and descended with a crash resembling the loudest thunder, shanking old Ocean to her centre. The thrasher then gave the mighty victim another thump, taking care to select the most vulnerable place for the point of descent, and then the sword-fish sheathed his weapon in the victim's side again.

And now to whom are these defects chargeable? Happy and honored that Teacher who can say "I am not guilty. I have exerted all my energy, my best powers of body and mind, devoted every particle of my time and talent to the service of my pupils, and those exertions and that service have been commensurate with the great object of Education."

There is a great anxiety manifested in our community for mental culture, to the almost total neglect of physical Education.

Education is most encouraged or carried into operation in its most comprehensive sense.

Teaching, merely, is not Education. Education, "Training up a child in the way he should go," consists in cultivating, strengthening, and improving all the powers and faculties, mental, moral, and physical, with which God has endowed us. Exercising one set of faculties and neglecting another, cultivating the intellect and neglecting the morals, or not bringing into exercise the physical powers, is a partial Education, and is not calculated to improve the whole man.

By constant exercise one limb will become very muscular, while the other suffered to remain, will be rendered almost useless. To produce a result approaching to perfection, body and mind, the moral faculties and the finer feelings of the heart should be cultivated in harmony, and neither of them at the expense of the other.

This alone is Education. Nothing short of this ought to be called Education, or is deserving of the name. Are Teachers thus qualified to discharge their duty? It not, and something more is necessary than a knowledge of the books, and the general teaching growing out of that knowledge, of which we have just spoken, resolve themselves into this simple fact, that there are more total failures from the lack of good management, than from the want of good education. But this art cannot be taught from paper. The most laborious disquisition would be inadequate to convey the desired information. And allow me to say that success or failure depends largely on the events of the first week, nay, even of the first day. In the mistaken notion of a few days indulgence, may be found the secret, that government lost, is seldom regained. He that governs well, must hold the rein with a steady hand, remembering that the eye of the master properly directed is worth more than a thousand rods. The grand secret of good management, is the prevention rather than the punishment of disobedience, and this is true in every community with regard to all misdemeanors and crimes. The prevention of crime saves him who would have perpetrated it, from infamy, disgrace and ruin, while punishment exposes to scorn and contempt. The enactment of preventative laws are far more judicious than that of those highly penal. The eye of the master, constantly and properly directed, will save days of flagellation and secure months of pleasure and happiness. Are there not many young teachers, eminently qualified in point of Literature, yet wanting in many things necessary to insure success? If so, we have seen that books cannot supply the defect, and experience is too tardy for present purposes. Are there not then those who after obtaining the deserved approbation of teachers and S. Committees, have wondered why success did not attend their exertions?

Be assured, my friends, there is much besides the wisdom of the Books to be learned before we are qualified to teach the young idea how to shoot, before we are prepared to become proper guardians of minds destined to rule the affairs of State—that will govern empires, and sway the world—that will live on when the last cycle of concluding time shall forever close the memory of human greatness.

How important then that the earliest budding of infant mind should be properly nourished and guarded, while in pristine purity and innocence it is putting out, here there, a thousand tendrils, to the mercy of the nearest breeze, by which it may be brought into contact with whatever object is nearest at hand, and from which it may, most probably will, take direction for time and

eternity.

MISSCELLANEOUS.

ONLY A MECHANIC."

Two young ladies, who moved in the upper circles, though one assumes a higher range than the other has yet aspired to, met not long since at a ball. The most lofty of the two misses took no pains to conceal from the other her idea of her superiority, and the other had no idea of submitting to be subdued by one whose origin she well knew was no better than her own.

Very coolly, though with that concentrated bitterness that a woman of the world knows so well how to sugar over with smiles of winning sweet-temper, she inquired of the other, "What is your profession?"

"Good evening, Miss Mason," said Miss Taylor, very prettily. "Miss Mason courtesied so formally. "I have been thinking, my dear Miss Mason, that we ought to exchange names," said Miss Taylor so smilingly.

"Why, so pray?"

"Why, my name is Taylor, and my father was mason; while your name is Mason, and your father was a tailor."

Miss Mason said nothing, but took the first opportunity of reading on Miss Taylor's toe, and she gave two parties directly afterwards on purpose not to invite her.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

RUNNING IT DOWN.—"I don't see as anything is the matter with this plum-pudding," said a fellow at Thanksgiving dinner. "Well who said there was?" growled out his neighbor. "Why," said the first "I concluded there was, but you all seemed to be 'running it down'."

FILLING UP THE SEA.—A ship having sprung a leak, an Irish sailor was employed at the pump, but first looked over the rail to see how high the water was on the side of the vessel. After pumping an hour, he again took a peep over the side, and finding the vessel was four inches deeper, than when he began, he exclaimed, "arras now Captain dear! I shall soon pump the sea full at this rate, for I have raised it four inches already."

CON.—"Why are we like two tailors in the same room?" said one young lady to another, who was walking with a young man between them. "Ans. Because we have a goose between us." The gallant sloped.

Sheridan once gave the following humorous definition: *Irishman*—A machine for converting potatoes into human nature.

## COLONIAL TRADE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lubec, held for the purpose of adopting Resolutions and drafting a Petition to be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, the following Petition and Resolutions prepared by Jabez Mowry, Joseph Sumner, Andrew Ring, John C. Talbot, and S. L. Hovey, were unanimously adopted:—

To the Honorable the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, inhabitants of the State of Maine, beg leave, respectfully, to call the attention of Congress to the total want of reciprocity in the present intercourse between her Britannic Majesty's West India and North American Colonies, and the United States.

By the act of Congress May 29th, 1830, it was provided that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports of her North American Colonies to the vessels of the United States on such terms, that on entering said Colonial ports, the vessels of said States shall be subject to no higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes arriving in said Colonial possessions from the United States—that then, in such case, the President may issue his proclamation declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels, coming from said Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, on the same reciprocal terms.

On the 5th of October, A. D. 1830, the President of the United States having received such satisfactory evidence, issued his proclamation, declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels, and that the "Navigation Acts" of 1818, 1820 and 1828, were absolutely repealed.

Your petitioners are bound to believe that such pledges were made, by the British Government to the President, as satisfied him that the ports of the Colonies would in good faith be opened to vessels of the United States. But, to this day, those ports have not been opened. A part, only, of the Colonial ports have been opened. Those where return cargoes can be obtained for vessels of the United States, still remain closed—while not a creek, river, bay or inlet in the U. States, is closed to British vessels. Besides, it is not true that at the Colonial Free ports, the vessels of the United States enjoy the same privileges as British vessels. They are subject to many vexations and onerous charges, that are not exacted of British vessels, and not being able to obtain return cargoes, it is scarcely a privilege to be permitted to enter their ports at all.

By the Act of May 29th, 1830, Sec. 1, the President is authorized to issue his proclamation repealing the Acts of 1818, 1820, and 1828, on certain conditions, viz: where vessels of the U. States may import into said Colonial possessions, from the United States, any article or articles, which could be imported in British vessels into the said possessions from the United States.—Can this be done? So far from it, that the whole class of foreign goods are prohibited in American, and allowed in British vessels.

The trade in plaster of paris, is of vast importance to the United States. Maine, with scarcely a thirtieth of the population, owns one eighth of the tonnage of the United States. To her, this trade is of great value. The plaster is dug from the earth in the Provinces; and nearly 200,000 tons annually exported into the United States, giving employment to a vast amount of tonnage that was heretofore mostly enjoyed by our vessels; but is now for the most part, and will soon be wholly, monopolized by British vessels. Plaster, with the exception of a small quantity brought by land to the wharves at Windsor, is taken by British vessels from the quarries, and carried directly to the United States. To those quarries, our vessels are not admitted. The same may be said of the grindstone trade.

Time can never sanction wrong. The opening of the ports of the United States was obtained by fraud—by a promise of reciprocity from Great Britain, which she has not granted, and never will grant. Her encroachments will continue as long as our endurance. We pray therefore, that this subject may receive the immediate action of Congress—that the effect of the proclamation of 1830 be done away, and the "Navigation Acts" of 1818, 1820, and 1828, be revived.

February, 1842.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States has solemnly secured to the People of these United States, "the right at all times peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances,"—

And Whereas, The People of the United States are at this time suffering under a daily increasing burden of grievances, which they consider it the duty, and in the power of Congress, in a great measure to alleviate; among which grievances may be enumerated, the Military occupation of our Territory by a foreign nation—the unsettled state of our North Eastern Boundary line, once fairly agreed upon, and marked out by the eternal Highlands—A reciprocity of trade with the British Colonies, which is no reciprocity, but which opens all American ports to British navigation, and virtually excludes all American vessels from British ports; which builds up and enriches a foreign power within sight of us, and makes a greater distinction in appearance, business and wealth, between the Colonies and the States immediately bordering on them, than was ever intended by the God of nature, when he gave to each the same natural facilities—A bankrupt Treasury and no currency, and many other matters deeply affecting the interest of our country, well known to your Honorable Body, and which by petition and otherwise have been frequently urged upon your consideration—

Therefore, Resolved, That we consider it our duty, and the duty of the people generally, earnestly, decidedly, and respectfully to urge upon their Representatives in Congress the necessity of their complying with the advice given by Jefferson in his account of the Congress of 1783, of "their laying their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones will follow of themselves."

Resolved, That we consider our present arrangement with Great Britain, in regard to the Colonial trade, as wholly destitute of reciprocity, highly injurious to our whole country, and one which tends to build up the British Colonies at the expense of our own industry, and that we will petition Congress to do away with said arrangement.

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the people of our whole country to unite with us and by petition, memorials or in whatever manner may seem best, to call the immediate attention of Congress to the transaction of the important business which the Constitution implicitly and the people directly require of them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the *Eastport Sentinel*, *Portland Advertiser*, *Eastern Argus*, and *Kennebec Journal*.

JOSEPH SUMNER, Chairman.

C. L. RING, Secretary.

## LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1842.

Finally passed—Resolved for altering the time of holding meetings of the County Commissioners for Oxford County.

Mr. Humphrey from the committee to whom was committed, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the time of holding the sessions of the Legislature, reported Legislation upon that subject inexpedient.

Mr. Bennett moved that the report be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report a resolve, changing the time of the annual elections, and the meeting of the Legislature.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Bennett, Lane and Bridgeman, and opposed by Messrs. Smart, Eastman and Humphrey.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question of recommitment, and were as follows:—

Yeas 17, Nays 10.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

On motion of Mr. Parris, the bill providing for the inspection of beef and pork, was taken up; the question was on a previous motion of Mr. Bennett to indefinitely postpone.

Messrs. Parris, Smart, Humphrey, and Eastman took part in a debate which followed upon this motion.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—yeas 9, nays 17.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed—yeas 17, nays 9.

Mr. Otis moved to take up the report of the Committee on so much of the Treasurer's report as relates to the pay of the militia. The report was accepted in concurrence with the House.

The Resolve in favor of Gen. A. B. Thompson came up according to assignment. The question was on its passage to be engrossed with the amendment of Mr. Eastman, offered on Saturday, follows—to insert at the end of the Resolve that the Attorney General be directed to appear before the referees, to resist the claim of the said Thompson.

Mr. Humphrey moved to amend as follows—strike out all after the word "Resolved," in the first line, and insert: That the Attorney General be directed to commence a suit against A. B. Thompson, late Adjutant General of this State, for any money in his hands belonging to the State; provided his accounts with the Governor and Council are not settled, and he does not pay into the Treasury any balance found due from him to the State, within one month after the passage of this Resolve.

Mr. Eastman approved of the amendment, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Parris said he had no objection to the amendment. But he preferred that this claim should take the course of other claims, by a presentation to the Legislature. Mr. Thompson had applied to two successive Executive boards for an allowance of his claim, and it had been refused.

Now if he has any claim upon the State, let him pay into the Treasury the money he has lawfully retained, and then come to this Legislature, who are the proper judges, in the ordinary manner in which claims are presented, and he had no doubt but that justice would be done him.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to amend the amendment, striking out I, and inserting G. This motion prevailed. The reason for his offering this amendment, was that a settlement with General Thompson by the Executive of this State, was made contingent upon a settlement with the United States.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Passed to be enacted—An act to incorporate the Buckfield High School and Lyceum—an act to incorporate the Palmer and Machias Rail Road—an act authorizing the town of Machias to establish a way, and to erect a bridge over tide waters.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

The Joint Select Committee on the Apportionment, made a report, which was laid upon the table, and 500 copies, with accompanying resolutions, ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Legislation independent—on an Order in relation to the expediency of providing by law, that all military officers, who have a staff, have power to remove said staff, at their discretion.

FRIDAY, March 4.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, the resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire, was assigned for to-morrow at 10 o'clock, for a second reading.

Passed to be enacted—to set off a part of Denmark to Bridgton.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

This being the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, both Houses adjourned without doing any business.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

IN SENATE.—Bill authorizing a contract with R. L. Stevens for a war steamer for harbor defense, was reported and passed.

Mr. Allen, submitted a resolution proposing that the 40th rule, for conducting the business in the Senate, and which requires the Senate to close its doors when transacting Executive business, be rescinded, except as to the action of the Senate on treaties.

The resolution lays over under the rule.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen, on Friday last, was taken up and read, as follows:—

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform the Senate, if, in his opinion, it may be done without detriment to the public interest, what proceedings, if any, have taken place between this and the British Government, relative to the matter of the Caroline, and the arrest and demand of McLeod, since the date of his last communication on this subject, and to lay before the Senate a copy of the correspondence which may, subsequently to that date, have passed between these Governments relative to the same matters.

After a debate upon the general foreign policy of the administration, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Rives, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Benton, his resolution introducing the Committee on the Judiciary to report certain amendments to the bankrupt law, was made the order of the day for Friday.

The orders of the day brought up Mr. Clay's resolutions to amend the Constitution; Mr. Woodbury being entitled to the floor. Mr. W. spoke at large against the resolution.

Mr. Calhoun next obtained the floor, and intimated his intention to speak on the subject, but the hour being late, the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.—After the expiration of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Civil Appropriation Bill. Every amendment proposed, which provided for any retrenchment, was lost.

After the Committee had risen and reported progress, the House adjourned.

## QUEER DOINGS.

The following is an extract from a letter, written at Washington, to the N. Y. Courier—

"Previous to the vetoes of last session, Gov. Poindexter wrote a letter to Mr. Clay, in which, among other things, he expressed the opinion that if Mr. Tyler should veto the Bank bill he would sign his political death warrant, and encounter certain ruin. I profess to give only the substance, not the words, of the Governor's expression.

This letter was for some reason, probably at the request of Mr. Poindexter, returned to him by Mr. Clay, while the former was in New York, engaged in the Custom House investigation.

Very lately, and since Gov. Poindexter's return to Washington, the letter referred to, together with some other documents, was abstracted from the papers kept in the room occupied by the Custom House Committee, at the Capitol, and enclosed in a blank envelope to Mr. Tyler, who, after perusing it, very properly re-enclosed it to Mr. Clay.

This day, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the instance of the President, has addressed a letter to Mr. Fendall, the District Attorney for this District, in which it is stated that accusations have been made against Mr. Edward Curtis, that while on a visit to this city he caused the above mentioned letter to be abstracted from the papers in the keeping of Mr. Poindexter; that the envelope of the blank enclosure is sealed with one of the common seals of the House of Representatives (to which all who may happen to be in the Hall have access) and that the handwriting of the direction of the envelope appears to be that of a young gentleman sometime in the employment of the Investing Committee, as a clerk, and who had constant access to the papers of the committee. The District Attorney is then instructed to make the proper examinations and investigations."

THURSDAY, March 3.

Mr. Dana, of Fryeburg, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported a Bill accepting the surrender of the charter of the St. Croix Bank; which was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. Cogswell, of South Berwick, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill apportioning a tax of \$200,000 on the inhabitants of this State, which was twice read to-morrow assigned.

The N. Y. Post says—

"Of these documents, we know nothing except what we learn from current reports. The injunction was issued at the instance of Mr. Robert C. Wetmore, at present the Navy Agent of this port, and formerly an agent among the 'pipers,' who is also said to be deeply implicated by the letters, in the most nefarious acts of political corruption. They were addressed to postage, to Mr. Mitchell, then a member of Congress, who, instead of delivering them to the persons for whom they were designed, quietly put them in his pocket, to answer his own purposes.

The story goes, too, that when this Mitchell was arrested in this city for forgery, he applied to his letter-writing friends to procure him bail, promising to run away as soon as he should be liberated. Two persons that Mitchell had never seen, were sent to him, to enter into recognizances in the sum of twelve hundred dollars each. He accepted the bail, had it entered, came out of prison—but, in place of running away, handed over the documents to the editor of one of the morning journals. It is further said, that these letters reveal a degree of political rascality and private corruption on the part of some of the whigs, to which the disclosures of Gleantworth contain no parallel. As it is impossible that the injunction of Chancery can hold, the public will no doubt soon come at the truth of the matter."

The N. Y. Evening Post says, in relation to the correspondence between Mitchell, Wetmore, and others: "we will, whether the edict be removed or not, when those letters are placed in our possession, give them to our readers, that they may have some idea of the total depravity of men who now hold responsible stations under the government, or claim to be leaders of a political party. We shall publish the truth regardless of consequences."

THURSDAY, March 3.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, moved to lay the Bill on the table for the purpose of having it corrected according to the correction of clerical errors in the several towns applying for it.

Messrs. Cogswell, Dunn and Allard, remarked it could be well done by resolve.

Mr. Burr, of Brewer, said if those corrections were allowed the whole tax would have to be reassessed.

Mr. Dunn said it would not. The deduction would be made as to those towns whose valuation was abated, and stand as before in relation to the other towns.

Mr. Smart, of Troy, moved to amend the motion, adding "and to print 500 copies."

Mr. Otis withdrew his motion.

Mr. Vickery, of Topsheld, moved to amend the Bill, by striking out the words "notwithstanding that proportion the highway tax may exceed \$2 on each poll." Mr. Vickery advocated his amendment. He said his object was that the poll tax shall not exceed \$2.

Mr. Otis renewed his motion to lay the Bill on the table; Mr. Sewall moved to amend the motion by ordering 500 copies of the six first pages of the Bill; which prevailed, and the Bill was laid on table to be printed.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

This being the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, both Houses adjourned without doing any business.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

IN SENATE.—Bill authorizing a contract with R. L. Stevens for a war steamer for harbor defense, was reported and passed.

Mr. Allen, submitted a resolution proposing that the 40th rule, for conducting the business in the Senate, and which requires the Senate to close its doors when transacting Executive business, be rescinded, except as to the action of the Senate on treaties.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.—The Solicitor of the Treasury, C. B. Pentose, has issued a circular directed to the several U. S. District Attorneys, calling their attention to the 6th section of the Bankrupt Law, in which the priority of the claims of the United States is preserved against applicants for the benefit of that law, and requiring them to protect the interests of the Government in every case in which its interests may be involved.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

A Bill, entitled, "An Act further regulating Banks and Banking," was reported a few days since, by Mr. Dana of Fryeburg, from the Committee on that subject.

Some of the new provisions, which are proposed to be established by this bill are:—

1st. The Bank Commissioners may, of their own authority, appoint receivers to wind up Banks which have suspended, and which are adjudged by them to be insolvent.

2d. A suspension of payment by any Bank for thirty days, or in the event of a resumption within the thirty days, a second suspension within six months, works an absolute forfeiture of its charter.

3d. After July 1, 1842,

## KS AND BANKING.

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of payment by any Bank in the event of a resumption days, a second suspension with works an absolute forfeiture of its

1, 1842, no Bank shall do any

new more than seventy-five loans, if the amount of its with its specie, exceeds the ratio

for July 1, 1843, if it exceeds 6

also however, that the prohibi-

tion is to be suspended, until twenty days after

Bank ratios have been exceeded.

Bank Commissioners may, of their appoint receivers for any Bank, ended, the condition of which is to be insolvent, or hazardous

1st of September next, no Bank state and have due to it, an a- its capital stock by more than cent; provided, that balances

Banks, and bills of other Banks not be reckoned as due to it, of this restriction.

1st of September, Banks may

be compared with their capital

capital of \$60,000, may have a

per cent thereon.

capital of \$60,000, may have a per cent.

capital of \$75,000, may have a per cent.

capital of \$100,000, may have a per cent.

capital of \$125,000, may have a per cent.

capital of \$150,000, may have a per cent.

capital of \$200,000, or more, per cent.

having a capital of any inter-

nal not exceed, in its circulation,

we established for the Banks

amount of capital."

1st of September next, no Bank

than 10 per cent of its aggre-

gated bills under the denomination

will be appointed four Bank Com-

for the Counties of Lincoln,

West, and the Counties lying

two for the remaining por-

ing into the State, with intent

foreign Bank bills of a less

value, is prohibited; and after the

the receiving or circulating

prohibited: with the proviso,

bill into any Bank, is made

principal provisions of this bill,

very many respects failing far

Bank reform, they approxi-

mate to promise useful results.

cept the last provision, which

the people with a prohibi-

tional purpose to be accomplish-

ed.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—We

are papers generally speak in

cutlery of Messrs. Ropes of

its successful reception in that

London brother apprentice, Hot-

elphi Saturday Courier thus

have seen some specimens of

the days, of the most finished

pleasure, on a former oc-

the fine table cutlery manu-

G. & D. N. Ropes, of Port-

that time we have had op-

the large quantities of the arti-

of those who have thoroughly

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ing upon it their unqualified

the dealers assure us that their

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reception. For beauty in style and

carved knives and forks, car-

ried by any that be impor-

of Europe.

tures of the Messrs. Ropes, of

the progress of Ameri-

and show that in skill, ingen-

uity, the countrymen are not in any

called by the mechanics of the

they bring their abilities to

we learn, all manufactured

ast steel, which is well known

employed in the produc-

The blades of the knives

which is a decided improver-

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the handle, are to show after use, and

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very extensive. They are gen-

erally standing, and whatever

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it is to buy this cutlery, as they

promptly supplied, and

months of credit, which must

use on importations from a-

Wednesday evening, says:

THAT SLANDER.—Hon. Cave Johnson of Tenn.

was the member of Congress who assured the

editor of the Louisville Journal that the story he

had published concerning Daniel Webster on

the authority of a Mr. May was true in all its

details.—Boston Notions.

**N. E. BOUNDARY.**—Gov. Davis, of Mass., transmitted to the Legislature of that State, on Wednesday, a message on the Boundary Question, in which he suggested the propriety of further legislation on the subject, to meet any new view of it that may be presented by the coming British Envoy.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 8, 1842.

**(The dissensions in the whig ranks are daily increasing.** The Madisonian, in speaking of Mr. Clay, says, "he has never had an available party. He may be called the hero of a hundred fields, and has been beaten in all. He has run three times for the Presidency, and if his votes were aggregated, he would still be wanting of a sufficient number to raise him to the high office for which for more than twenty years he has been toiling and striving unsuccessfully."

Mr. Clay's new paper at Washington the "Independent," is publishing a course of articles denouncing Mr. Webster in the strongest terms.—We give the following extract as a sample of the manner in which the whig press treat one of their own party. In speaking of the influence of Mr. Webster's private character upon his public conduct, that paper says:

"Supremely selfish and devoted to pleasure, he has been through life, prodigal of what was others, and lavish of his own.—*Cupidis alii profusus sui*—and consequently, has incurred numerous obligations, which he has neither the ability to discharge, nor the magnanimity to acknowledge.

"Accustomed for years to adulation, and fond (as Mr. Calhoun once told him) of addressing the galleries, he was by no means prepared to abandon his prominent position in the cabinet, while it could be retained at no greater sacrifice of public honor than he had often before made on occasions of less notoriety. He was poor, selfish, indolent, and accustomed to a tame submission to insult; so that, when he declared, in opposition to every other member of the cabinet, that 'he could see no reason for abandoning his post,' it was a confession of an obliquity of moral vision, neither greater than he had formerly exhibited, nor more astounding than some other developments which are yet to be made."

## PRESIDENT-MAKING.

The following scrap shows how anxiously the Federalists are contriving to set the Democrats to Pre-  
-dicting.

PRESIDENT-MAKING.—Extract of a letter from Washington to the New York American:

"There is great talk in the papers about a President-making in Congress. The Whigs are very easy on this subject, and have found no necessity for asking who shall be their candidate. The Loco Foco's, however, are in great trouble about theirs. A large number of Western Loco Foco's went to the Globe the other day, and told the Editor he must come out immediately for Dick Johnson as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. They told him if he did not, they would immediately set up a new paper here for that purpose and withdraw their support from the Globe. The Editor begged them to wait a little while, to give him about two months to consider, and that he would then give them a definite answer. Buchanan's friends, too, are rampant. He stands well between Benton and Calhoun, who just serve to nullify each other. The real knowing ones, however, say that Van Buren will be the man after all."

How solicitous the Dartmoor Editor must be to get the popular men of the Democracy to begin at once to pull caps for the Presidency, when he hires writers to fabricate such paragraphs as the above!! It is out and out fabrication, for no one syllable of it is true.—Globe.

The Federalists seem to be amazingly anxious lately to get up some division in the Democratic ranks on the subject of President, but we apprehend their efforts will be all in vain. The Democracy will wait patiently, we doubt not, till a proper time for nominating their Presidential candidate shall arrive, and then unite cordially in making and supporting their nomination. The Federalists had better, we think, attend to their own divisions, for they will hardly induce the Democracy to split up for the purpose of keeping them.

For further particulars enquire."

WM. RUSS Adm't.

Paris, March 1, 1842. \*343

**Administrator's Sale.**

WILL BE SOLD, at the store of Ebenezer Drake,

North Paris, on the 31st day of March 1842, at

two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and interest,

the estate of Antepase Durrell, late of Woodstock,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, in the

name of Samuel Dunham farm, so called, in said

Woodstock—it being the same farm wherein

he resided, and the buildings thereon—the same

being subject to a mortgage to Lewis B. Stowell

for a sum of \$1000, and from

time to time, to the amount of \$1000, and from

time to time, to the amount of \$1000, and from

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

We copy the following description of a planter's life in Louisiana, from the *Concordia Intelligencer*, a lively paper, published at Vidalia, Louisiana:—

A legal young friend has just returned from an eight weeks' rustication in the parish of Calcasieu, a locality redeemed from the shallow waters of the broad Gulf of Mexico, still on a level with it, without a hillock within its limits, as high as a gopher sand-hill. Before we go any further in description, we will tell how we got there. Pass down the river to where the "king of streams" disengages his multitudinous waters into the jolly pinch-bowls of the Gulf. There, at the extremity, seaward of the Southwest Pass, you sail off westward, towards Texas, the moderate distance of two hundred and fifty or sixty miles, when you will come to the lonely and transparent outlet of Lake Calcasieu, flowing over white sands and green grass into the Gulf, that reciprocates the favor by an affectionate interchange of waters every time the tide comes in. This beautiful lake hangs in the middle of the parish, like a huge lobster, suspended by a bright silvery thread, formed by that gentlest of all streams, the Calcasieu, which comes in a straight course from the north part of the parish, to feed the lake of its own name—a lake thirty miles long and five or six broad. In the extreme southwest corner of the parish hangs the Sabine lake, fed by the boundary river which divides the United States territory from Texas. In Calcasieu there are thousands of prairies—one in particular, running centrally, but diagonally, through the parish, called the mammouth prairie, which is sixty miles in length and from one to three miles in width, through and along the centre of which, from end to end, runs the public road, with not a tree to shade it, or a fence to enclose it. Here feed the "bulbs of Bashan" by the thousands, and in a large public pasture or domain, and amidst the countless swarms of cattle, the rights of property are preserved only by the owners' marks upon their ear, inflicted while they are calves, "before their anxious mother know they're out." As for knowing where their owners live, or where they should go and bellow for fodder in case that the pernicious green prairie should fail them, they "are all unknowing and unknown."

Those who sail from the Balize need not shudder over the "deep, deep sea," from whose coral-covered depths they are separated only by a plank. Six feet of water, all that can be made any where along the coast, which stretches away from the Southwest Pass, passing the watery Lafourche interior, the Terre Bonne, and Lafayette, plump into the Calcasieu lake. There is a Mississippi editor who could light his "long nine" cigar, and wade the whole distance; and Porter, of the *Spirit of the Times*, could do it without wetting the tail of his coat. We come to the inhabitants of this far flung parish. The old French inhabitants are truly "jewels in the rough." Their knowledge, with a few exceptions, extends not far as N. Orleans. They live in Calcasieu, & live there forever, as the country is too healthy to admit of any decay, save that produced by the wear and tear of centuries. Probably the wealthiest man in the parish is one of these old French creoles, who has once or twice, during a long life, visited the lower part of the city of New Orleans. He believes in his commission merchant, who lives there, and looks upon him as little less than the creator of those articles for which he annually sends, and which inevitably come in a sloop at his bidding. His confidence in his merchant is shown by the fact that in the course of five years, he has loaned him more than \$60,000.

This planter of Calcasieu has three large plantations, and has his mark on more than sixteen thousand head of cattle. He has an only daughter—a daughter of sweet nineteen. Our friend, the lawyer, had designs upon her. He wished, through her, to become joint owner of all those broad lands, those swarms of negroes, and those herds of cattle. He paid a visit. He is good looking, gentle, and speaks elegant French. As he approached the house, he saw her sitting in the middle of the room; but as he passed into the passage his quick eye saw her leap from her chair, and rush behind the door which opened into the room in which she had been sitting. He passed in at the door, and shut it, thereby bringing the creature full in his view, and completely "cornered." He bowed to her, addressed her in the sugared accents of his French, but all in vain. She answered not. Once more he paid the compliments his gallantry prompted, and looked insinuating—Still was she silent. She had her pretty finger in her mouth—her hair all uncombed, in lovely *diskabille*—her little (must I say it?) dirty feet all bare, as well as *half* the handles to them, for the longitude of her dress was laconic. He turned to take a seat, and when he looked again she was gone, and nothing but the gentle image that haunted his enamored memory remained. She fled to the negro quarters like a frightened doe, and all *dough* was the cake of our friend.

However he gained amends by an invitation to dinner from the lord of such uncounted wealth. The dinner was composed of exactly four dishes; in one were strips of jerked beef, boiled; in another, boiled sweet potatoes; in a third, boiled hominy; and the fourth was corn bread. They had got out of salt in that part of the parish, and therefore the meat was totally fresh, as well as tough as an alligator's caudal extremity. There was neither butter, nor milk, although the lord of the manor might have had a thousand cows driven to his doors. But slack! they were six miles off on the prai-

rie; and besides the dear little calves wanted all the milk.

Such a dinner tastes good even in description, and makes my mouth water while I write. What cannot wealth do in making life luxurious?

There staid my friend for two long mortal hours, and yet he saw the dear one flown no more. She is to him a reminiscence.

### MISTAKES.

A man breaks another's head; it was all a mistake. He intended no harm. He undertook to pummel an individual whom he supposed deserved a thrashing, but he in the end found it was all a mistake. He had got hold of the wrong customer. He pounded the one who did not deserve it, and the guilty one escaped.

Holders of bills on banks, which have stopped redeeming them, vainly think to realize the value for their paper, and expect to rake up the coin from the vaults, instead of hunting, as they might, with much more probable success, for needless in baysacks, or digging the soil for gold mines.

A man borrows money of you, with the promise that it shall be paid within a certain time. When that time comes round, you find out your mistake, and discover that no such result happens or is likely to occur.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that mouths were made for eating, talking, kissing, &c., instead of expressing tobacco juice.

Hands, it is supposed, were made to labor for the benefit of mankind in general and one's self in particular. This is a great mistake. They are intended only to be held in the lap when at home, and to be covered with gloves and held dangling down the side when walking in the street, one to be occasionally lifted to doff the beaver when meeting some pretty lass or valued acquaintance.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the brain was intended for any other purpose than to fill the vacuum which would otherwise exist in the cranium.

Noses are also shamefully abused, being supposed intended as simple heralds of surrounding odors, instead of being dust holes for the depositaries of snuff.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a man in any business transaction is willing that you should realize any profit from a bargain.

People sometimes entertain the strange notion that others go to church actually to hear the preaching, instead of taking notes of new fashions and other odd matters around them, as food for chat and scandal in the evening.

A strange notion sometimes gets into a subscriber's head that the publisher of a newspaper expects to be paid for his labors. Nothing can be more absurd.

When an estimable and talented performer takes a benefit, every body goes, under the mistaken notion that he deserves to be patronized. How absurd! when people are constantly competing among who only play six parts at once, and have their names printed in the bills in letters six times as large as they are.

It is very common nowadays for some men to imagine that people of estimable characters can walk about in coats not of the finest texture; a mistake that must put all philosophy to the blush.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the present mild winter will pass away without our experiencing some of the severities which are to be expected during the season.

It is a mistake to suppose that every politician is perfectly pure and disinterested in all his principles and actions.

It is a mistake to suppose that any two people can always think alike upon all subjects, on all occasions.

It is a mistake to suppose the publishing of a newspaper costs either labor or money.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—"Mitheth Y., I come to aith you if you kin find me your pig pen a few day?"

"My pig pen? why, Mr. Fisher, what can you want with my pig pen?"

"I have juth been putharin thome thwime—two thowth and pigth at contabitable sale, and want to put them into your pen?"

"Why, Mr. Fisher, my pen won't hold so many pigs as you have! What on airth did you buy them for?"

"I bought them for my own family wife, madam; and I'nn therain your pen will be thusly larg for them."

"My pen will only hold twenty-five common-sized ones!"

"Well, if it will hold twenty-five hogth, it will thorely hold two thowth and pigth!"

"Two thousand pigs? why, it won't hold the twentyeth prit of them!"

"Underthand, me madam! I don't thay two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and pigth!"

"I hear you! two thousand pigs for a family of six! I think the man's demented—two thousand pigs in that pen! he's certainly crazy!"

"Mitheth Y.! I tell you, again, I mean not two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth!"

"Oh—oh—Mr. Fisher, is that what you mean? my pig pen is at your service, sir."

"I thank you, thitherely madam," lisped the relieved Fisher, as he started for the pig pen, in which he soon deposited his "two thowth and pigth!"—*Pittsburh Chronicle*.

Height of modesty.—An old maid blindfolding her lap dog while she disrobes for the night.

SENTIMENT.—"Behold, my Flora, how glorious nature looks in her bloom! The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed in its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers."

"Yes, Charles, I was thinking of the same thing. Those flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put into a pot, with a piece of good fat pork, they make the best greens in the world!"

True honor is found in wisdom's path.

A PICTURE.—*A fair young girl is leaning pensively on the casement, gazing with a thoughtful brow, upon the scene below. The bloom of sixteen summers tint her soft cheek, and the sweets of a thousand flowers are gathering upon her round lips—the curls cling to a spotless brou, and fall upon a neck of perfect grace,—the soft swimming eyes seem lighted by the tenderest fire of poetry, and beauty hovers over her as her own most favored child. What are her thoughts? Love cannot stir a bosom so young, sorrow can not yet have touched a bosom so pure. Innocence itself seems to have chosen her for its own, alas! has disappointment touched that youthful heart? Yes it must be so; but hist! she starts; her bosom heaves; her eyes brighten; her lips part; she speaks; listen: "Jim, you dirty fool! quit scratching that pig's back; or I'll tell mar!"*

Such a dinner tastes good even in description, and makes my mouth water while I write. What cannot wealth do in making life luxurious?

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